DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 033 217 VT 009 352

By-Judson, Julia, Ed.

Home Economics Research Abstracts 1963-1968 Rehabilitation.

American Home Economics Association, Washington, D.C.

Pub Date 69

Note-25p.; Prepared for the Second Interdisciplinary Workshop on Future Directions for Home Economics in Rehabilitation.

Available from-American Home Economics Association, 1600 Twentieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 ($1.00)

EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.35

Descriptors-*Annotated Bibliographies, *Doctoral Theses, Economically Disadvantaged, Emotionally Disturbed, *Home Economics, *Masters Theses, Mentally Handicapped, Periodicals, Physically Handicapped, *Rehabilitation, Socially Disadvantaged

This bibliography is composed of 35 abstracts of master's theses and doctoral dissertations ranging in date from 1963 through 1968, and 26 citations selected from the Journal of Home Economics ranging in date from 1965 through 1968. The abstracts and citations relate to aspects of rehabilitation or habilitation and indicate the extent to which home economists are contributing to this field. Listings are arranged alphabetically according to author within three categories: (1) research funded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, (2) selections from "Home Economics Research Abstracts 1966 and 1967," and (3) selections from the "Journal of Home Economics." The bibliography includes an author index. (CH)

ED033217

HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

1963-1968

REHABILITATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Prepared for the

SECOND INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR HOME ECONOMICS IN REHABILITATION

Edited by

Mrs. Julia Judson

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 78-81245

Published 1969 by the

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

1600 Twentieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

$1.00 per copy

VT009352

FOREWORD

This volume is a compilation of abstracts of research based on masters' theses and doctoral dissertations covering a wide variety of subject matter. Diverse as the subject matter may appear these studies are all concerned with aspects of rehabilitation or habilitation and indicate the extent to which home economists are contributing to this field. The abstracts represent studies completed in the years 1963 through 1968. Some have appeared previously in subject-matter volumes of home economics research abstracts published by the AHEA, but are reproduced here to serve as a convenient reference for home economists and other professionals with related interests.

Eighteen of the studies included were completed by recipients of the jointly sponsored AHEA-RSA graduate traineeships in rehabilitation. These grants have been made by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (formerly the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration) since 1963 to encourage more home economists to do advanced study in this area, thereby helping to strengthen the qualifications and increase the number of persons prepared to carry on the restitution of individuals limited by physical, mental or emotional, or socioeconomic handicaps.

The graduate studies reported here represent an initial effort in this area of homemaker rehabilitation. Much more research is needed in family-centered aspects of rehabilitation and in the method of utilizing research findings in practical application.

AHEA-RSA TRAINEE RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

The vital role of home economists in rehabilitation has been furthered by the generous support of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Their funds have enabled the granting of AHEA-RSA Traineeships for six years, during which time 41 Home Economics graduates have studied for Masters or Doctoral degrees. From these recipients, 18 abstracts have been submitted for inclusion in this publication. They are printed alphabetically by author.

Resource Use of Low-Income Families and Its Relationship to Family Patterns of Adjustment to Chronic Maternal Illness. Ann S. Bardwell. PhD. The Ohio State University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

The family unit was viewed as a social system having two sub-systems--personal and managerial--with structural boundaries within which societally prescribed functions are performed and influenced by the system's internal and external environment. The purpose of this study was to identify and measure potential sub-system input-related factors and to identify and measure out-put from each sub-system. A secondary purpose was to examine differences in family functioning of two groups of low-income families with special emphasis on the response of one group to a specific environmental situation--chronic maternal illness. Data were gathered from 40 intact families randomly selected from census tracts in Columbus, Ohio with a median family income of $4,000 or less; 20 of the mothers indicated they had a chronic condition or impairment. Findings reflected between group differences in orientation to life, performance of repair or seasonal tasks, and number of community resources used. Degree of maternal limitation was positively related to autonomy and mother's willingness to accept responsibility for children's actions, degree of economic dependency, number of household tasks for which children were responsible, and number of financial decisions not made by the family; an inverse correlation existed with the number of housekeeping tasks for which mother was responsible.

The Relationship Between the Physically Handicapped Child's Self-Concept and His Peer Reputation. Hazel B. Breslin. PhD. Oregon State University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

Because previous studies indicate that physically handicapped children frequently have lower self-concepts and are often rejected by peers when integrated with physically normal children, this investigator studied the self-concept and peer rating scores of disabled children whose classmates were similarly disabled. Subjects were 28 moderately to severely neuro-motor handicapped children, ranging in age from 10 to 16, and enrolled in special classes for the physically handicapped. Data were gathered by the use of three rating scales: Lipsett's Self-Concept Scale (1958); the Wiggins and Winder (1961) Peer Nomination Inventory; and the Physical Rating Scale, designed by the author. Physical ratings were made by therapists and teachers. The hypotheses, which were formulated in terms of the theoretical implications of a crippling condition, were not supported at the 5% level but trends were in the direction hypothesized. Results did not differ appreciably from Lipsett's mean self-concept for normal children. In this study and the Wiggins and Winder study, the predominant trait clusters were similar, except that, in this study, a lower correlation between aggression and withdrawal indicated less independence of these behavior traits for the subjects.

Daytime Dresses for Teenage Girls and Young Adults with Cerebral Palsy. Merry Jo Stewart Dallas. Master's. Colorado State University, 1965. Interlibrary loan.

This study was undertaken to determine what features in daytime garments were worn and preferred by two selected groups of girls: one with cerebral palsy and the other with no apparent handicap. Twenty-four handicapped and twenty-four nonhandicapped teenage girls were interviewed at public high schools, special education schools, and rehabilitation workshops in the university area. A predesigned schedule which dealt with the above features as well as reasons for preferences, was used. The composite of features worn by the greatest number of nonhandicapped girls was a one-piece shirtwaist dress with a tubular silhouette. Girls with cerebral palsy also wore shirtwaist dresses but their dresses featured a bell-shaped silhouette and other significant changes. Two dresses were designed after a consideration of worn and preferred features, background information on aesthetic and functional characteristics of clothing, summary of cerebral palsy and the resulting limitations in body movement, and garments previously designed for the physically handicapped. Historic costumes were the inspiration for these garments which were draped on a half-size form, discussed and corrected. Then they were taken apart, photographed, and the pattern layouts included in the text.

Housing Problems Encountered and Modifications Provided in Homes of Severely Disabled Persons. Savannah S. Day. PhD. The Florida State University, 1968. Microfilm.

This study was designed to determine housing problems encountered, and modifications provided, in the homes of severely disabled persons, and to examine the relationships between these factors and selected demographic, disability, and attitudinal factors. Three instruments were utilized--an interview schedule, the Kutner Morale Scale, and the Attitude toward Disabled Persons Scale. The instruments were administered by personal interview to 51 wheelchair users who were between the ages of 19 and 64. Results showed that the kitchen and bathroom presented them with more problems than any other areas of the house. There was a positive relationship between number of housing problems encountered and extent of participation in homemaking activities; respondents who participated in a number of homemaking activities reported more housing problems. Specific modifications were associated with sex of disabled person, age, duration of disability, age at which disability occurred, home ownership status, and presence of hired help in the home. Contrary to expectation, housing modifications provided for the severely disabled were not related to their extent of participation in homemaking activities, morale, or attitude toward disability. Severely disabled persons living in specially designed houses or in houses which had been adapted for their safety, comfort, and convenience encountered significantly fewer problems than those living in houses in which few or no modifications had been provided.

Relationship Between Value Placed on Clothing and the Self-Concept of Physically Handicapped Students. Shirley E. Friend. EdD. University of Arkansas, 1969. Microfilm.

Fifty physically handicapped students enrolled in vocational training at a rehabilitation center were used as respondents in an effort to determine if a relationship exists between value placed on clothing and the self-concept. Students, including men and women, Negroes and whites, were divided by type of disability--either visible or non-visible. Other variables were a measure of bodily concern, a rating on how the student expected his appearance to be evaluated, and certain biographical data. A loosely structured interview was used to obtain ratings; the Q-Sort provided the self-concept measurement; and Secord's Body-Cathexis Scale was used to measure bodily concern. Coefficients or correlation between the variables were used for comparison of the two groups. Low to moderately significant relationships were found between self-concept and body-cathexis, sex, and appearance evaluation. Appearance evaluation was also related to sex, type of disability, and clothing value. Sex was also related to body-cathexis. The variables found to contribute most to the prediction of self-concept were sex and having less than a ninth grade education. The data indicated that the visibly handicapped student tended to expect a lower evaluation of appearance by others, to be more concerned about his body and its functions, and to have a lower self-concept than the student with a non-visible handicap. Clothing value did not vary consistently with type of disability or concern about the body.

Meal Management of Disabled Homemakers. Dorothy W. Gilbert. Master's. Colorado State University, 1966. Interlibrary loan.

This study is a survey and appraisal of major meal management problems of physically disabled homemakers in the Fort Collins, Colorado area. Twenty-five women and one man were interviewed with the aid of a pre-tested questionnaire. The physical facilities of kitchens geared to the disability of the respondents were rated as: poor, 5; fair, 12; good, 8; and excellent, 1. Small appliances were valuable aids to the majority of these homemakers. Thirty-nine percent of the homemakers did their own food buying. All respondents did at least one-fourth of the food preparation; one-half did all meal preparation themselves. The wheelchair subjects experienced greatest difficulty in meal preparation. The group with loss of power appeared to have the least trouble. Analysis of the 24-hour diet recall showed that 92.3 percent of the sample consumed two-thirds or more of the recommended allowance of protein. Nutrients most often found to be lower than the recommended daily allowance were calcium, iron, ascorbic acid, and vitamin A. Calcium was the most deficient nutrient, with 57.7 percent consuming less than two-thirds of the recommended amount. Findings indicate a need for further study of meal management practices of disabled homemakers. The need for improved methods of educating disabled homemakers in nutrition, work simplification, and meal preparation was evident.

Clothing Practices and Problems of Two Groups of Negro Teenage Girls Living in St. Louis. Rosalie Katharine Horstman Haines. Master's. Iowa State University, 1966. Interlibrary loan.

An exploratory study was made of the clothing practices and problems of two groups of Negro girls between the ages of 12 and 15. One group lived in private homes and the other group lived in a housing project. The purpose of the research was to gain a better understanding of the differences in the clothing needs of these two groups of teenage girls, to develop hypotheses for future research, and to discover ways in which educational experiences could be used to fulfill, in part, the clothing needs of the girls. The two groups differed in many respects: some were economic and others, social. Differences in the clothing practices and problems appeared to be: quantity of clothing owned; satisfaction with clothing owned; frequency of wearing certain garments; number of girls who owned various kinds of garments; knowledge of textiles and retail prices; sources of clothing; amount of responsibility for selection of clothing; source of influence in selecting garments; the extent to which lack of money and parental disapproval kept them from buying the clothes they needed; and responsibility taken for laundry and repair of personal and family clothing. Economic and social conditions, rather than type of dwelling, may have resulted in the differences between the two groups of girls. Recommendations for future research and for teaching were made.

Decision-making in Homes of Disabled Homemakers. Rosemary M. Harzmann. Master's. Michigan State University, 1969. Interlibrary loan.

This study of decision-making of 24 homemakers with a physical disability, aims to identify factors that would help them solve management problems. Objectives were to discover decisions the disabled homemaker makes and decisions made by other family members, as well as decision-making problems disabled homemakers say they encounter. The typical homemaker was: between 30 and 40; a high school graduate; handicapped by a physical disability of a degenerative nature; confined to a wheelchair; the mother of two adolescent children; and the wife of a blue collar worker with an income between $5,000 and $7,999. Responses indicated changes in: division of labor; activity control; power in the family; personal and physical aspects of the household; and the amount of influence in decision-making. Less than one-half performed tasks in the mother's household area. All family members helped out more with tasks. A majority of homemakers made decisions about performance of work in their own area rather than other household areas. The homemaker's power in the family, or the extent to which she influenced behavior of other family members, was consistently low. Adjustments were required in three-fourths of the families in: performance of work; interaction with family or outside groups; and personal living. The homemaker's influence in making major and minor decisions was affected by her disability.

The Clothing Market of Older Women. Marian Hayes Moore. PhD. Purdue University, 1968. Microfilm.

The researcher's objective was to investigate the market potential of good dresses for a group of older women. Sixty women who were 60 years of age and older were interviewed privately in their own homes. This sample was representative of the upper socioeconomic group of the elderly. Most were socially active and in good health. Questions were devised and scores developed to measure clothing interest, dissatisfaction with the clothing available on the market, self-image, clothing image, and social participation. Relationships between all of the variables and each of the five scores, as well as relationships between each combination of the five scores were sought. Respondents were interested in clothing and most devoted some attention to changes in fashion. Dissatisfaction with the market was voiced by all interviewees; however, the degree of dissatisfaction varied a great deal. Social participation was found to be related to clothing interest, satisfaction with clothing on the market, self-image, and clothing image. A relationship was also present between clothing interest and clothing image. Women above 70 years of age had lower clothing interest and clothing image scores. Subjects were interested in purchasing attractive clothing suitable for their age. The investigator concludes that older women need help to increase their satisfaction with the clothing market. Retailers and manufacturers should be encouraged to better meet the clothing needs of this age group.

Consumer Behavior: Relation of Cognitive and Affective Domains of the Textile Consumer. Audrey Evelyn Newton. PhD. The Ohio State University, 1967. Microfilm.

This study investigated the relationship of the cognitive domain of the 100 textile consumers identified by Textile Knowledge Awareness Test (TKA) with the affective domain identified by a Degree of Satisfaction Scale (DS) rating on a recently purchased carpet. The hypotheses were: 1) There is no significant relationship between the cognitive domain of the consumer indicated by the TKA and the affective domain of the consumer indicated by the DS. 2) There is no significant relationship of cognitive domain (TKA) with the following independent variables: education, experience, income, number of children at home, alternatives considered, age of consumer, fiber choice, retail store, reason for purchase, and informational source. 3) There is no significant relationship of affective domain (DS) with the following independent variables: education, experience, income, number of children at home, alternatives considered, age of consumer, fiber choice, retail store, reason for purchase, and informational source. Pearson's product-moment correlation and one-way analysis of variance were the statistical tests used to analyze the data. When the TKA and DS scores were correlated, no significant relationship was found. A positive significant relationship was found when TKA was correlated with education and income; a significant difference was found with important informational source and TKA; and a negative correlation was found with age and TKA.

Factor Facilitating the Rehabilitation of the Problem Child: A Pilot Study. David H. Olson. PhD. Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland. Additional information available from the author.

This study attempted to isolate some of the factors which help and hinder the rehabilitation process with problem children as studies evaluating the effectiveness of helping problem children have found few encouraging results. It was hypothesized that the lack of success in helping the problem child could be directly related to the fact that the adults working directly with the child--i.e. parents, teacher, and therapist--do not agree on: the definition of serious problem behavior (hypothesis 1); the description of an actual problem child (hypothesis 2); the goals of therapy for an actual problem child (hypothesis 3); the present adjustment of an actual problem child (hypothesis 4). These differences are predicted on the basis of role theory and past research where it was found that teachers are primarily task-oriented, clinicians are principally adjustment-oriented, and parents are achievement-oriented. If a consensus cannot be achieved in regard to orientation, it is postulated that the adults will be frustrated and unsuccessful in attempting to help the problem child. Pilot data were collected from parents, teachers, and clinicians regarding ten problem children. Although the data were not sufficient to adequately test any of the hypotheses, they have given tentative support to the hypotheses and demonstrate the fruitfulness of replicating this study with a larger and more representative sample.

Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Homemaking Activities: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Bethel M. Logan Paris. Master's. University of Connecticut, 1965. Additional information available from the author.

This field project report is an exploration of the international literature in the field of rehabilitation in homemaking activities, resulting in a highly selective, classified, and annotated bibliography. Books, pamphlets, and journal articles were reviewed, and those selected were classified and annotated. Selections were made on the basis of needs expressed by professional personnel concerned with rehabilitation in homemaking, homemakers having physical limitations, and families in which one member has a physical limitation. Other criteria for selection included availability of the publications, their readability, their applicability to daily family living, and the validity of the information contained. The bibliography summarizes the most useful resource material on rehabilitation in homemaking in the following areas: foods and nutrition; clothing; child development; family relations; personal adjustment; home management; family economics; housing; and related arts.

Some Homemaking Practices of the Hearing Impaired. Carol Glenn Prentiss. Master's. Colorado State University, 1968. On loan from Department of Consumer Sciences and Housing.

Does the loss of hearing create the need for changes in some homemaking practices of the hearing impaired homemaker? Participants were 15 homemakers whose names and addresses were provided by the Colorado Association of the Deaf. A written questionnaire was developed to obtain information concerning some homemaking practices of the hearing impaired homemaker. Analysis of the data indicated the following conclusions: Some adaptations in building or arranging a home were reported to be beneficial. These included using mechanical devices such as a flashing light for the door signal, having the laundry equipment in an area such as the kitchen where there was no need for special trips to check its operation, and open planning of rooms so that the homemaker could see the activities in more than one room. A visual check was the most frequently used means of keeping track of children. Most of the homemakers usually stopped work to talk with visitors. Communication seemed to cause some trouble when shopping, although indications were that the trouble was not serious. Very few of the homemakers felt they actually had any problems because of their deafness. From this study, no firmly established conclusions can be made that the hearing impaired homemaker actually has any homemaking practices that are unique to the deaf.

Patricia J. Sailor completed a special problem, Social-Psychological Factors in Rehabilitation for Clothing Research, at Ohio State University. Excerpts from the conclusion follow:

An attempt has been made to generalize in some of the broad areas of social-psychological factors in rehabilitation. In summarizing, the following might be fruitful leads for clothing research. Persons with a disability do not seem to differ as a group in their general or overall adjustment. Studies dealing with clothing factors involved in general adjustment can evidently be interpreted for disabled or non-disabled. Association between types of physical disability and particular personality characteristics is doubtful. Individual variations in clothing behavior are as important as group trends in clothing patterns. Physical disability apparently has a profound affect on the person's life, but the effect is not direct or consistent. Longitudinal clothing studies are potential sources of information on the development and shifts in clothing attitudes and patterns for disabled or non-disabled. The person is apparently less troubled when physique becomes a relatively minor value. People showing little concern with physical appearance--especially grooming and clothing choices--might be studied to find the dimensions of clothing importance and evaluation. Even preliminary assessment underlines the importance of understanding the nature of the kinds of interaction between persons with disabilities and those without, which may or may not bring satisfaction. Any research in these areas should seek to outline the factors that describe the relations between physique, behavior, and environmental setting. There is a basic need to state the intervening variables that mediate any possible inter-relationships.

Self-Perceptions of Physically Disabled Homemakers. Lois O. Schwab. EdD. University of Nebraska, 1966. Interlibrary loan and microfilm.

This study focused on the extent and kind of gains in self-perception physically disabled women might achieve as a result of a rehabilitation program. The sample in the study consisted of 50 women with a diversity of physical limitations. They were divided into two groups: an experimental group of 28 which included 15 with cardiovascular involvements and 13 with orthopedic disabilities; and a control group of 22 women which included 11 with cardiovascular involvements and 11 with orthopedic disabilities. The rehabilitation experience for the women in the experimental group covered approximately an 18-month period with a home visitation at least every eight weeks. Published materials with recommendations related to the respective physical disabilities of the women were discussed with them. Two instruments, a Self-Report Questionnaire and the Gough Adjective Check List, were administered to the experimental and control subjects before and after the 18-month period. The main findings of the study indicate there was a statistically significant difference between the changes in scores of self-perception in regard to home and household activities between the physically disabled homemakers with a rehabilitation experience and those without this experience.

Mrs. Carol R. Smith engaged in the following Practical Research Project at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center. This resulted in the formation of a Home Planning Service for which she is the Kitchen and Home Planning Consultant.

Purpose and Assumption: The aim of the service (begun in June 1965) is to be sure that discharged patients return to housing in which they can function to the best of their abilities. This obvious goal after long and costly rehabilitation programs is still quite generally neglected, probably because of the lack of trained personnel. Actually these skills can be learned through practical experience by anyone interested in housing for the physically disabled, and who can visualize changes and draw a simple plan to scale. Some graduate home economists, anxious to work in homemaker rehabilitation, or in various types of home follow-up programs, may find this realistic approach to the home life of the disabled a practical preparation.
Procedure: Screening patients may be accomplished through the normal channels of the Institute program:

- The Social Services in their initial interviews turn up the obvious problems of which the patient and family are aware.
- In Activities of Daily Living and Homemaking, the home situations that will limit these activities are usually recognized and reported.
- The patients often describe to members of the staff, the places they expect trouble at home.

For patients with housing problems, a consultant would be scheduled and possibly, a home visit made. A "long distance" evaluation and planning procedure must also be developed for out-of-town patients with critical housing problems.

Physically Handicapped Homemakers' Meal Management Patterns. Mabel Grace Stolte. Master's. The Pennsylvania State University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

A descriptive study was designed to explore meal management patterns of a selected group of female homemakers with standing and walking limitations. Rehabilitation organization referrals, a Homemaker Questionnaire, and an Interview Schedule were used to collect the data from 26 subjects having some meal management responsibilities. Performance and direction of food shopping, meal preparation and service, dishwashing and cleanup tasks were studied. Analysis was made by numbers, percentages, ranges, frequencies, and value judgments. Chronic standing and walking limitations were found to be appropriate indicators of many conditions and disabilities. They were classified by degree and duration and judged relevant independent indicators. Meal management patterns were found in dietary characteristics, kinds and methods of purchasing, preparing and serving food. Positive influences were found between the duration of the limitation and either the total number of dishes included in the main course of the "main meal" or the number and kinds of work simplification methods employed in dish drying. Findings indicate that homemakers physically limited for shorter periods of time may be more in need of home management education than those limited for longer periods. Agreement in Decision-making Power Score findings in this and other studies imply that teaching of decision-making techniques may require some reevaluation to prevent destruction of equalitarian ideals.

An Evaluation of Certain Aspects of an Educational Program for Trainable Mentally Retarded Children in Eaton County, Michigan. Elizabeth W. Wing. Master's. Michigan State University, 1967. Available through Department of Family and Child Sciences at the University.

This 1965 to 1967 problem incorporated the concept of behavior modification through social reinforcement in a modified preschool program in order to teach trainable mentally retarded children. The sample consisted of ten children between 5 and 11 years of age with an IQ range from "untestable" to 53, and a mental age from 10 months to 3 to 9 years. All children were experientially deprived. Some had associated physical disabilities and emotional problems. Data were collected from parent interviews. The Cain-Levine Social Competency Scale was used at the beginning of school attendance and again four months later. A questionnaire was used to obtain personal history. The program guidelines utilized were: (1) education in accord with child development principles and nursery techniques; (2) special clinical educational procedures; and (3) Montessori materials for sensory training. This sample showed measurable improvement in all areas of social competency that were tested while the children were participating in the experimental program. Further verification is necessary before degree of success can be ascertained.

ABSTRACTS OF ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IN REHABILITATION

Selections from Home Economics Research Abstracts 1966 and 1967, and some of the reporting forms submitted for the 1968 edition, listed alphabetically by author.

The Use of a Specially Prepared Sewing Guide by the Educable Mentally Retarded. Janet Redman Bartels. Master's. The Ohio State University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

It was the purpose of this study to determine the feasibility of using a pictorial sewing guide, with a limited amount of legend, to teach a group of educable mentally retarded girls to assemble and stitch an A-line skirt of wearable quality. Nine educable mentally retarded girls were chosen from a seventh grade special class. (In this study educable mentally retarded was defined as an individual who has an IQ between 50 and 80.) It was necessary to ascertain if these educable mentally retarded girls could interpret and follow the guide sheet, moving from step to step at their own individual pace; to evaluate their ability to follow the instructions; and to detect any factors which might be related to the students' ability in this situation. The predominantly pictorial guide sheet was designed using the format of linear programmed instruction; the legend, plus the additional words or terms necessary to garment construction were on a third grade level. Results of the study indicate that these students were able to assemble and stitch a skirt using the guide sheet with varying amounts of additional instruction. Definite conclusions must await further use of the sewing guide in classroom situations.

Design for a Sit-Stand Kitchen Utilizing a Motorized Chair. Myrtle Faye Booth. Master's. Kansas State University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

The purpose of this study was to design a kitchen arrangement suitable both for a person standing to work and for a person seated on a motorized chair. The chair operates on a track the full length of the kitchen counter. It provides relief for the homemaker who, although not wheelchair bound, desires to be off her feet. Its use posed problems in kitchen design because it displaced under-counter storage. The study was devised in two stages: to establish work centers on the counter with appropriate storage above them and in the storage wall; and to determine the best relationship of the centers to each other. Two types of measurements were used to evaluate location while preparing typical menus: trip charts showing time and travel distance, and memomotion analysis of movie films. The experimental design considered time spent in centers, number of times the centers were used, and number and height of reaches. In addition, body positions while reaching to the various parts of the work envelope or kinetosphere were graphically portrayed. The proposed kitchen design proved tc be a compact, workable arrangement, permitting meal preparation in both sitting and standing positions. Although work while sitting appeared to take longer than when standing, women would be encouraged to sit because the centers were well organized, the chair operated easily, and the necessity to get on and off the chair was largely eliminated. This research implies that this basic design, with variations, could enable a homemaker needing, or wanting, to be off her feet to prepare meals.

The Effect of the Use of a Six Weeks Visual Perceptual Training Course on the Behavior of Children with Learning Disabilities. Rayma Kay Ditson. PhD. Texas Woman's University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

This investigator evaluated a six-week visual perceptual training program on the pretest to post-test performance of 53 children with learning disabilities. The instrument used was the Frostig Developmental Test of Visual Perception. The five test areas involved: eye-motor coordination; form constancy; figure-ground; position in space; and spatial relationships. Pretest and post-test scores on the basis of sex, age, hand-eye dominance, type of neurological diagnosis, ordinal position in the family, father's occupation, and age equivalency were compared. The children ranged in age from 5 to 16 years. The average age was 11 years. A perceptual training program involving educational and recreational activities, based on individual need revealed by the pretest, was undertaken for a six-week period. Activities were paralleled with normal developmental levels for children of this age group. Data indicated that no significant differences existed between male and female improvement levels on a perceptual basis; neither was age a determining factor. Perceptual level improvement did not differ significantly between diagnostic groupings. Some differences involving dominance combinations were significant. An improvement in perceptual performance from the pretest to the post-test occurred as a result of the six-week visual perceptual training course.

Suggestions for Homemaking Programs to Meet Needs of Educable Mentally Retarded Pupils. Gladys Ebert. Master's. Iowa State University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

This pilot investigation was designed to obtain a basis for developing home economics programs that meet the needs of the educable mentally retarded. The study included: a review of characteristics of educable mentally retarded individuals placed in special education classes in public high schools; interviews with special education and homemaking teachers, supervisors of work-study programs, and employers of girls who have completed the program; case studies of five girls enrolled in a senior high school home economics program for the educable mentally retarded; analysis of content and methods of a home economics program for the academically retarded in one high school, 1965-1966; and development of recommendations for methods and curriculums for educable mentally retarded individuals enrolled in home economics. The suggestions developed for high school curriculums in home economics for the educable mentally retarded include: basing content of the curriculum on three major objectives--occupational adequacy. social competence, and personal adequacy; integrating the content of the home economics program with the units in special education classes; planning content, methods, and rate of progress to allow for individual differences; employing methods based on theories of learning that seem to have the greatest implications for the educable mentally retarded, e.g. Piaget and Hebb; and basing evaluation on progress related to each pupil's particular interests and abilities.

Patterns in the Use of Time for Selected Physically Disabled and Non-Disabled Women Students at Southern Illinois University. Irene Katherine Gillespie. Master's. Southern Illinois University, 1966. Interlibrary loan.

The purpose of this study was to compare use of time by disabled and non-disabled women students at Southern Illinois University. Forty disabled students and 46 non-disabled students completed a questionnaire and a 72-hour time schedule. Time spent was recorded for each activity on three consecutive days, Thursday through Saturday, and classified in categories: personal care, study, class or laboratory, sleep and rest, paid work, campus travel, dating, other forms of recreation, housework, child care, and miscellaneous. The mean times were computed for each category, and the *t*-ratio test was used to compare the differences in means between the two groups of students. The Pearson product-moment correlation was computed between the mean hours spent in study and the quarter and overall grade point averages of the students in the sample. Findings indicated that two categories, paid work and dating, were significantly different at the .05 level of confidence. Differences in other categories were not significant. The correlation between study time and grade point averages indicated a slight, almost negligible, positive relationship for the disabled group, and a low negative correlation, definite, but small, for the non-disabled group. Other than tending to plan study time and other activities around their class schedules, little planning of time was done in either group.

Development of a Home Economics Unit for Junior High School Educable Mentally Handicapped Girls in Charlotte, North Carolina. Shirlene Royster Grigg. Master's. Winthrop College, May 1966. Interlibrary loan.

The study was designed to develop, use, and evaluate a home economics unit for educable mentally handicapped (EMH) girls of junior high school age. The unit was planned to provide satisfying and successful experiences to facilitate social adjustment, and to encourage EMH girls to remain in school. An experimental group of nine eighth and ninth grade EMH girls, ages 14 to 16 with an IQ range of 48 to 85, was selected. The control group was a class of 11 seventh grade girls, ages 12 to 14 with an IQ range of 45 to 85. The Mooney Problem Check List, Junior High School Form, was administered orally to both groups prior to development of the unit, and again to both groups after the unit was taught to the experimental group. The home economics unit was based on the problem areas identified by pretest scores on the Problem Check List. The pre- and post-test scores of both groups were compared for percentage changes in number of problems within areas of the Problem Check List. A decrease in the number of problems was noted in the experimental group, ranging from 21.4% to 38.8%. The change in the control group ranged from 3.9% increase to 23.5% decrease. The EMH girls responded favorably to programmed instruction booklets on laundry and housekeeping, a variety of visual teaching aids, and dramatizations. Parents reported successful achievement at home of a simple performance test.

A Comparative Study of the Adjustment to Public School of Children with Hearing Impairments and Children with Normal Hearing. Sandra M. Haney. Master's. University of Rhode Island, 1966. Interlibrary loan.

The purpose of the study was to compare hearing impaired children to children with normal hearing in a public school setting. It was hypothesized that children with varying degrees of hearing impairment will not differ significantly from normal children on a test of anxiety, do not rank lower in school achievement, and do not have a greater frequency of adjustment or learning problems. The sample consisted of third- and fifth-grade children selected as representative of public elementary school children. Children with hearing impairments listed on health records were retested with an audiometer. A teacher's rating scale designed by Langdon and Stout indicated which children were considered to have adjustment and learning difficulties. Level of anxiety difference between the hearing impaired group and the normal group was obtained by administration of the General Anxiety Scale for Children. Statistically significant differences between hearing impaired and normal hearing children in grade three were found. Impaired children were older, did less well in achievement tests and in school work, had a higher percentage of adjustment and learning problems, had a higher degree of anxiety, and did less well than the average normal hearing peer on a test of intelligence. In grade five, however, there were no significant differences for these two groups.

The Fathers' and Mothers' Perceptions of Their Mentally Retarded Children. Lynn Ho. Master's. University of Iowa, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

The purpose of the study was to investigate possible agreements and differences between the fathers' and the mothers' perceptions of their retarded children in five related areas: (1) reactions and concerns of parents; (2) reactions to knowledge of the retardation and the child's adjustment; (3) attitudes toward discipline and child-rearing practices; (4) reactions to their own social-interpersonal relationships with friends, neighbors, and the community; (5) reactions to hopes and future expectations for themselves and for the child. Data were collected from 50 subjects--25 fathers and 25 mothers--who were members of the Johnson County Association for Retarded Children in Iowa City, Iowa. A semi-structured interview and a modified Thurston Sentence Completion Form were employed. Using Chi-square analysis, results showed that there were no significant differences at the .05 level between the fathers' and the mothers' perceptions in the five related areas. However, the data suggested some trends which may merit further considerations.

Guidelines for a Patient-Oriented Clothing Center in a State Mental Institution. Martha Lucille Jacobson. Master's. Southern Illinois University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

The purpose of the research was to develop guidelines for implementing a clothing program as a vital part of treatment in a state mental institution. With permission from the state office, clothing managers of 18 Illinois state mental institutions received questionnaires which included case observations. Seventeen of these managers reported that appropriate clothing did contribute to the well-being of the patient. Just how clothing contributed could not be determined from these data; neither was it a part of the study. Guidelines formed from the replies suggested procedures for use in any mental institution: Clothing should be available for selection by patients and should be considered an acceptable choice by the majority of non-patients. A one-to-one relationship should be established between patient and clothing personnel. Clothing personnel should contribute to the treatment program. Total appearance of the patient should be stressed.

An Investigation of the Family Life Adjustment and Rehabilitation Adjustment of a Selected Group of Individuals with Tuberculosis. Jesse Wallace Johnson. Doctoral. Teachers College, Columbia University, 1965. Interlibrary loan and microfilm.

This investigator evaluated the current level of patient adjustment in interpersonal relationships with the family unit, as well as the Altro Health and Rehabilitation Service Center in New York City, as perceived and rated by the individual, a significant family member, and a professional worker. The hypothesis was that there is a positive relationship between the handicapped individual's rehabilitation adjustment and his level of functioning within the family unit. The subjects studied included 30 tubercular patients who had actively participated in the rehabilitation program for at least three months and for not more than 12 months during the time of the investigation. A rating instrument was developed to measure the level of family life and rehabilitation adjustment in activity areas suggestive of interpersonal relationships. Of particular concern was the identification by comparative analysis, congruence, or lack thereof, of the rating scores. The Pearson product-moment coefficient of correlations was used. A positive correlation between family life and rehabilitation adjustment was established. Although negative stresses were in their social backgrounds, more than three-quarters of the subjects were able to make a satisfactory to excellent adjustment in the areas of rehabilitation and family life. The family, it is felt, can be considered a potential educative resource in reinforcing and facilitating the rehabilitation of the individual who has suffered an illness such as tuberculosis.

Out-of-School Activities of Educable Mentally Retarded Girls Attending Senior High Schools in the Kansas City Area. Patricia Christner King. Master's. Kansas State University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

The purpose of the study was to examine the activities of mentally retarded girls attending high school in order to provide information concerning: 1) out-of-school activities; 2) persons with whom the subjects associated in their activities; and 3) locations in which subjects engaged in their activities. Subjects were 33 mentally retarded and 33 normally intelligent girls enrolled in Kansas City high schools. Mentally retarded girls, in contrast to normally intelligent girls, are less frequently employed part-time, perform weekly home responsibilities more frequently, participate in less different types of sports, spend less time on daily homework, use public library cards less frequently, attend fewer cultural programs, belong to fewer organizations, date less, attend fewer movies. Mentally retarded girls have fewer best friends, but do not participate in activities with their parents any more frequently than normally intelligent girls. In contrast to normally intelligent girls, mentally retarded girls spend most free time at home rather than away from home. The investigator concludes that special education programs should be set up to meet adequately the informal activity needs of mentally retarded high school girls.

A Study of Architectural Barriers for Wheelchair Students at Oklahoma State University: Identification, Evaluation, and Proposed Modification of Barriers within Selected Curriculums. Mary Dale McGregor. Master's. Oklahoma State University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

It was the purpose of this study to identify and examine architectural barriers for wheelchair students on the Stillwater campus of Oklahoma State University and to formulate suggestions for the elimination of these barriers. A survey instrument for the identification of barriers was developed and applied to those facilities necessary for the completion of two curriculums, and for participation in extra-curricular activities on the campus. The nature and extent of barriers were examined, suggestions for modification of specific facilities were presented, and a comprehensive plan for the removal of barriers on the campus was proposed. The investigator found that architectural barriers are present in large numbers on the Stillwater campus. Due to their nature and number, these barriers present significant difficulties to students confined to wheelchairs. The modification of numerous, seemingly small but very significant, details would enable these wheelchair students to attend classes with some degree of independence not now attainable.

Adaptations of Daytime Dresses for Women with Rheumatoid Arthritis. Jean Kirsten Madsen. Master's. Purdue University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

This study is concerned with the clothing needs of the rheumatoid arthritic woman. An interview schedule was administered to 20 women with rheumatoid arthritis in Houston, Texas. The schedule consisted of questions on bodily limitations of arthritic women, purchasing practices, features of dresses worn, dresses preferred the week prior to the interview, and the reasons for the preferences. Three garments similar to the garments worn by the women were purchased. Adaptations were made on the garments based on the preferences of the women and on earlier studies performed on the handicapped individual. The women considered comfort, attractiveness when worn, and ease in dressing, as the first, second, and third considerations. The garments were adapted to meet these needs. Closures were relocated to an area which could be reached by the arthritic individual. Fasteners were changed to a type which could be easily manipulated. Action features were inserted to allow for comfort and ease of movement. Thus, women with a disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, can have the pleasure of selecting ready-made garments, but at the same time, through adaptations, have the garments adapted to their individual needs.

A Comparison of Blind and Sighted Homemakers on Self-Feelings and Satisfactions Gained in the Performance of Homemaking Tasks. Bernestine Walker Sanders. Master's. North Carolina College at Durham, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

The purposes of this study were to determine and compare the self-feelings of blind and sighted homemakers, and to determine relationship of these feelings to satisfactions gained in performance of homemaking tasks. Fifty-five subjects participated in the study; 25 were blind and 30 sighted. Chi-square data revealed no significant differences within the two groups on the self-feeling scales. Findings showed that for both groups the most positive feelings toward performing household tasks were in the child-care area. Clothing-related tasks were least liked by the two groups. Blind homemakers liked home-care tasks second best; the sighted homemaker ranked this task in the fifth position. Health-related tasks were in the second ranked position for the sighted and fifth for the blind. Food- and laundry-related tasks ranked third and fourth for the blind, and in the reverse order for the sighted. The results of the study showed: (1) no significant differences between the two groups on self-concepts; (2) no significant differences between the groups on feelings toward performing homemaking tasks; and (3) a close relationship between self-concepts and attitudes toward performance of certain household tasks.

The Utilization of Management and Decision-making Processes in Homemaker Rehabilitation. Nancy Vesper Snyder. Master's. The Ohio State University, 1968. Interlibrary loan.

The investigator's purpose was to study the effects of teaching disabled homemakers the management and decision-making processes in homemaker rehabilitation as opposed to the conventionally used method of the occupational therapist: instructing the patient exactly how to do a given task. Data were gathered from 20 patients in the Tuberculosis, General Hospital and Rehabilitation facility of the Ohio State University Hospitals. The patients were randomly assigned to a control or experimental group. The patient performed two sets of tasks. The first set was setting the table, peeling potatoes, and washing clothes. The second set was making a bed, ironing a pillow case, and scrubbing out the bathtub. In the first set of tasks, both groups were taught by the conventional method, as was the control group in the second set of tasks. The experimental group was taught the management and decision-making processes for the second set of tasks. Neither method was found to be more effective. The patients did not express more satisfaction over one method than the other. Type of disability seems to be a major factor in the patient's ability or inability to perform a given task. Homemakers should be studied within the home where they are confronted by the entire gamut of daily homemaking tasks.

A Study of the Responses of Mentally Retarded Children to Texture, Color, and End Use of Textile Fabrics. Leslie Susan Stark. Master's. The Pennsylvania State University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

The investigator studied the responses of selected groups of children to the color, texture, and concept of use of various fabrics, and tried to determine for the groups whether mental age and chronological age are related to the responses. One hundred and thirty-two children attending day schools, half mentally retarded, and half considered normal, were chosen as the sample. The children were individually given the four measures by the investigator. Results indicated that the higher the mental age and the higher the chronological age, the more successful was the subject in sorting hues and values, and the greater the ability to distinguish tactile differences. The results also tended to show that the mental abilities of the child are related to his sense of color organization and touch, but not to his ability to verbalize the suitable end use of the fabrics.

Pilot Course in Home Management for Women Patients in the C. F. Menninger Memorial Hospital. Margaret Peak Wiley. Master's. Kansas State University, 1967. Interlibrary loan.

The purposes of the study were: (1) to plan and implement a pilot course in home management for women patients receiving treatment in the Menninger Memorial Hospital; (2) to assess the success of the pilot course and need for changes; and (3) to develop a more comprehensive course of study in management of the home. A six-week home management pilot course was planned and taught to six selected participants. At the conclusion, assessment was made by staff instructors, participants, the adjunctive therapist assigned to the activity, and the consultant. The results indicated that instructors received varying degrees of satisfaction from working with participants. The participants found beneficial learnings in each unit and their interest level remained high most of the time. They preferred that one person conduct the entire course and suggested specific improvements in each unit. The therapist and consultant indicated that the participants showed interest in, and received satisfaction from, the activity. The therapist believed that a home economics instructor was needed for the activity. A more comprehensive course, "Management for the Home," was developed following recommendations made from assessment of the pilot course.

Nonverbal Communicative Skills Used with Peers by Deaf and Hearing Five-Year-Old Children. Dorothy Lassiter Wyman. Master's. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, May 1966. Interlibrary loan.

This study was planned to gain increased understanding of the nonverbal communicative skills of preschool children so that similarities and differences between deaf and hearing 5-year-old children during inside and outside free play, could be determined. Two groups of five children each were matched according to age and sex. Eight 15-minute observations were made on each child. The nonverbal communicative skills were classified as body, facial, feet, hand, head, or shoulder expressions. Each expression was interpreted either as a response, or as initiating a response. Frequency of occurrence totals were determined for each child and for each group. These totals, presented in tabular form for each of the six types of nonverbal communicative skills were: inside-response; inside-initiate a response; outside-response; and outside-initiate a response. Both groups used the same types of nonverbal communicative skills; they used these to respond more frequently than to initiate a response; they used hand expressions more frequently than any other nonverbal skill; they used body and head expressions more frequently during outside free play than inside free play. The deaf children used nonverbal communicative skills more frequently than the hearing children. The deaf children used hand expressions more frequently during inside free play than outside free play; the reverse was true for the hearing group.

TITLES OF THESES RELATING TO REHABILITATION

Selections from the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968, listed alphabetically by authors within subject-matter areas.

ADULT PROGRAMS

An investigation of the homemaking needs of the handicapped women and the home economist's role in their rehabilitation. Clara Peterson, Mankato State College. December 1962. Filed at College Library, Mankato, Minnesota. 85 pp. Master's

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

A comparison of dreams of schizophrenic and normal adolescents: An exploratory study. Margaret Benson, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca. September 1966. Filed at Mann Library; available by library loan. 163 pp. Master's

Effect of summer camp on certain personality characteristics of physically disabled children. Margaret Louise Giesbrecht, Iowa State University. May 1963. Filed at University Library, Ames, Iowa. 104 pp. Master's

A study of categorization in some mongoloid children of pre-school age. Robert Wolf Goldberg, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca. February 1966. Filed at Mann Library; available by library loan. 138 pp. Master's

An investigation of relationship between body image and muscular fitness. Sona Basrur Gollerkeri, University of Rhode Island. June 1963. Filed at University Library, Kingston, Rhode Island. 66 pp. Master's

Self-concept of visually handicapped children compared with that of sighted children attending the same elementary classes. Beverly Ledwith, San Jose State College, San Jose, California. June 1964. Filed at College Library. 64 pp. Master's

Fine motor development of blind children. Doris Anne Lokerson, Iowa State University. May 1963. Filed at University Library, Ames, Iowa. 54 pp. Master's

Self localization of blind and sighted children. LaRee Naviaux, Iowa State University, Ames. November 1963. Filed at Child Development Department. 123 pp. Master's

The orthopedically handicapped child in a doll play situation. Linda Lewton Olpin, Iowa State University, Ames. November 1963. Filed at Child Development Department. 53 pp. Master's

FAMILY RELATIONS

Effects of cystic fibrosis in family functioning. Gretchen L. Bonnewell, Kansas State University, Manhattan. August 1965. Filed at Farrell Library. 70 pp. Master's

A study of the relationship between psychological orientation and the management of interpersonal problems in family life as reported by mothers following short-term contact at a mental health clinic. Richard Paczkowski, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. August 1964. Filed at College Library. 120 pp. Doctoral

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Two metabolic studies during bed rest recumbency and ambulation at extreme levels of dietary calcium. Effie Boggs Creamer, Texas Woman's University, Denton. August 1966. Filed at University Library; available by library loan. 283 pp. Doctoral

Osteoporosis, its causes and treatment. Aurora D. Diego, Howard University, Washington, D.C. May 1966. Filed at Founders Library; available by library loan. 43 pp. Master's

A nutrition study of cerebral palsied children. Marion Idle Hammond, Ohio State University. August 1963. Filed at University Library, Columbus. 95 pp. Master's

A study of understanding of diet therapy among blind diabetics as compared with sighted diabetics. Judith Ann Hunger, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. August 1964. Filed at Graduate School of Public Health Library. 62 pp. Master's

A study of compliance with therapeutic diets and some of the influencing factors. Mary Ann Scialabba, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. December 1963. Filed at Graduate School of Public Health Library. 60 pp. Master's

Effect of low income upon the feasibility of the diabetic diet, with implications for substitution of inexpensive foods. Maria V. Valdes, University of Maryland, College Park. May 1966. Filed at McKeldin Library; available by library loan. 77 pp. Master's

17-ketosteroid metabolism during bed rest immobilization and during ambulation. Martha Chia-tzu Wu, Texas Woman's University, Denton. May 1966. Filed at University Library; available by library loan. 76 pp. Master's

17-hydroxycorticosteroid metabolism during bed rest immobilization and during ambulation. Maida Mei-jun Wu Yeh, Texas Woman's University, Denton. May 1966. Filed at University Library; available by library loan. 82 pp. Master's

HOME MANAGEMENT

Physical and psychological adjustments associated with home and family management problems of selected normal and handicapped homemakers. Julia C. Lacy, University of Maryland, College Park. May 1963. Filed at McKeldin Library. 71 pp. Master's

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Criteria for bedcovering most suitable for use by the aged and/or handicapped with suggestions for the design-form and materials of such coverings. Fern Delores Letnes, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca. February 1965. Filed at Mann Library. 74 pp. Master's

PROGRAM PLANNING

A homemaking program for the mentally retarded student in the public school. Doris Faith DeSousa, Texas Woman's University, Denton. August 1964. Filed at University Library. 54 pp. Master's

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

The use of "Fashion Therapy" as adjunctive therapy in the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients. Virginia Geddes Eyestone, Utah State University, Logan. May 1965. Filed at University Library. 50 pp. Master's

Clothing for girls with specified physical handicaps. Lynda Glee Frescura, Oregon State University, Corvallis. May 1963. Filed at University Library. 96 pp. Master's

Dresses and a coat for physically handicapped girls ages five through twelve who use braces, crutches, and wheelchair. Lois Pickens Taylor, West Virginia University, Morgantown. May 1963. Filed at University Library. 96 pp. Master's

MISCELLANEOUS

Development of a linear program to supplement a course in family relationships for the deaf student in homemaking. Elaine Kahler Kennedy, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca. February 1965. Filed at Mann Library and University Library. 172 pp. Master's

INDEX OF AUTHORS

Author	Page
Bardwell, Ann S.	3
Bartels, Janet Redman	13
Benson, Margaret	22
Bonnewell, Gretchen L.	23
Booth, Myrtle Faye	13
Breslin, Hazel B.	4
Creamer, Effie Boggs	23
Dallas, Merry Jo Stewart	4
Day, Savannah S.	5
DeSousa, Doris Faith	24
Diego, Aurora D.	23
Ditson, Rayma Kay	14
Ebert, Gladys	14
Eyestone, Virginia Geddes	24
Frescura, Lynda Glee	24
Friend, Shirley E.	5
Giesbrecht, Margaret Louise	22
Gilbert, Dorothy W.	6
Gillespie, Irene Katherine	15
Goldberg, Robert Wolf	22
Gollerkeri, Sona Basrur	22
Grigg, Shirlene Royster	15
Haines, Rosalie K. Horstman	6
Hammond, Marion Idle	23
Haney, Sandra M.	16
Harzmann, Rosemary M.	7
Ho, Lynn	16
Hunger, Judith Ann	23
Jacobson, Martha Lucille	17
Johnson, Jesse Wallace	17
Kennedy, Elaine Kahler	24
King, Patricia Christner	18
Lacy, Julia C.	24
Ledwith, Beverly	22
Letnes, Fern Delores	24
Lokerson, Doris Anne	22
McGregor, Mary Dale	18
Madsen, Jean Kirsten	19
Moore, Marian Hayes	7
Naviaux, LaRee	22
Newton, Audrey Evelyn	8
Olpin, Linda Lewton	22
Olson, David H.	8
Paczkowski, Richard	23
Paris, Bethel M. Logan	9
Peterson, Clara	22
Prentiss, Carol Glenn	9
Sailor, Patricia J.	10
Sanders, Bernestine Walker	19
Schwab, Lois O.	10
Scialabba, Mary Ann	23
Smith, Carol R.	11
Snyder, Nancy Vesper	20
Stark, Leslie Susan	20
Stolte, Mabel Grace	11
Taylor, Lois Pickens	24
Valdes, Maria V.	23
Wiley, Margaret Peak	21
Wing, Elizabeth W.	12
Wu, Martha Chia-tzu	23
Wyman, Dorothy Lassiter	21
Yeh, Maida Mei-jun Wu	23